

Mr. Prior's G. A. H. Liffy..... 1 1
 Capt. Cunningham G. A. H. Old hat..... 2 2
 Mr. Bury's C. C. G. Radical..... 3 3
 Ladies Purse 300 Rs. from the fund, 50 stakes,
 all Horses, weight for age and inches, 14 H,
 and aged 9st, mile heats.
 Mr. Vibart's B. A. G. Infidel..... 1 1
 Capt Morris's B. A. H. Wildrake..... 2 2
 Col. Litchfield's G. A. C. Brief..... 3 3
 1st Heat 2 0
 2nd. 2 2

5th. DAY.
 The Deesa Plate of Rs 800 from the Fund, all
 Arab Horses 8st. 7lbs, heats 1½ mile.
 Capt. Cunningham's B. A. H. Regent..... 1 1
 Mr. Bury's C. A. H. Lunatic..... 2 2
 Capt. Brough's G. A. H. Omra..... 3 3
 Capt. Morris's B. A. H. Wildrake..... 4 4
 Col. Litchfield B. A. H. Ugly Mug..... 5 5
 1st Heat 3 4
 2nd 3 2

Lunatic and Orma the favourites, the winner
 not thought of.
 A Purse of 300 Rs, made up by subscrip-
 tion for all Horses that never started before the
 meeting, weight for age, heats round the course
 and a distance, winner 7lbs extra.
 Mr. Vibart's G. A. C. Outlaw..... 1 1
 Col. Litchfield's G. A. C. Brief..... 2 2
 Mr. James's G. A. H. Miner..... 3 3
 Hack Plate of Rs 300 from the fund, heats
 1½ mile, 8st, winners to be sold for Rs. 600.
 Mr. Vibart's G. A. H. Sir Kenneth..... 1 1
 Mr. Bury's C. C. G. Radical..... 2 2
 Capt. Mason's G. A. H. Shuffler..... 3 3
 Capt. Cunningham's G. A. H. Old hat..... 4 4
 1st Heat 3 4
 2nd 3 2

SIXTH AND LAST DAY.
 A Handicap of Rs. 500. from the fund with
 20 stakes H. F. all Winners must enter, one
 2 mile Heat.
 M. Bury's..... C. A. H. Lunatic 8 7 1 1
 Capt. Cunningham's, R. A. H. Regent 8 7 2 2
 Col. Litchfield's, B. A. H. Ugly mug 8 3 3 3
 5. Forfeits.

Lunatic Cantered in 4 0
 A Handicap for all Beaten Horses 300. Rs.
 Heats 1½ mile and a distance.
 Capt. Morris's, B. A. H. Wildrake 8 7 1 1
 Mason's, G. A. H. Ugly mug 8 3 3 3
 Time 3 28
 3 28

A Handicap of 300. Rs. for all Horses, lowest
 weight 9st. Heats round the course C. E. added.
 Col. Litchfield's, B. A. H. Ugly Mug 9 7 1 1
 Prior's..... G. A. H. Jolly 9 2 2 2
 James's..... G. A. H. Miner 9 3 3 3

Time 3 28

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Time 3 28

Margaret, Helen, Prinsep, Eleanor, Lady Munro,
 Sir Archibald Campbell, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh
 Cumbrion, Ann, Edmonstone, Hannah.
 PERSIAN.—Nasserath Shaw.
 FRENCH.—La Nympha, La Maly.
 SWEDISH.—Preciosa.
 H. C. Sloops of War.—Elphinstone, Coote.
 Do. Do. Receiving Ship.—Hastings.
 Do. Do. Brig of War.—Tigris.
 Do. Do. Yacht.—Telica.

EUROPE.

THE POLITICIAN.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE—DEFENCE OF
 CHARLES X.

POST.—We have already adverted to the
 gross misrepresentation which describes the
 revolution of France as similar in its causes and
 its principles to that which expelled the family of
 the Stuarts from the throne of this country.
 The comparison is obviously intended to propi-
 tiate the favour of the least instructed classes
 in England to the cause of the French revolu-
 tionists, and to obviate, as far as possible, the
 apprehension and disgust which the very name
 of a French revolution is calculated to excite
 among all classes of people in England, and
 every other European country whose memories
 and understandings have not entirely deserted
 them. Any thing more false and fraudulent
 than this pretended parallel it was indeed never
 attempted to impose upon the common sense
 of mankind. It was in the midst of a long,
 persevering, and atrocious career of crime—it
 was while in the habitual and almost daily
 commission of the most flagrant offences against
 the laws—it was after he had systematically
 and in defiance of repeated remonstrances and
 warnings, so employed his power as to place
 the liberty, property, and life of every one of
 his subjects in constant jeopardy—it was after
 he had agreed to sacrifice the interest and
 honour of the nation in his personal negotiations
 with foreigners, that those preparations for re-
 sistance in the very peculiar circumstances of
 the case a virtuous and patriotic resistance,
 were made in England, which had the effect of
 driving James II. from a throne of which he had
 proved himself utterly unworthy. Was there
 then, we ask, anything in the character or
 conduct of the French monarch to justify the
 comparison which has been instituted by the
 friends and advocates of every revolution, be-
 tween him and James II.? Was he in the ha-
 bit of dispensing with the laws and interfering
 with the regular course of justice? Had the
 people of France cause for complaint or appre-
 hension on account of the personal liberty, the
 property, or the lives of any of them having
 been invaded by the mandate of the sovereign,
 or endangered otherwise than by the decision
 of legal and proper tribunals? Had the for-
 eign policy of France during his reign assumed
 a character of subservience to the personal in-
 terests and objects of the royal family? Every
 one who is not infatuated with the name of revo-
 lution, or otherwise determined to shut his
 eyes to the clearest facts, must at once, answer
 each of these questions by a decided negative.
 The various concessions made by Charles the
 Tenth voluntarily, and as the event has shown
 injudiciously, to the wishes of his subjects—the
 progressive prosperity of France during his
 reign the immense resort of foreigners to his
 dominions, and particularly of Englishmen—
 the integrity and success with
 which the domestic affairs and the for-
 eign policy of France has been conducted—the
 inability of the bitterest enemies of the King
 to allege any thing against him or his govern-
 ment which other nations could comprehend as
 an intelligible grievance—are indeed so many
 proofs, each of which has the force of a separate
 demonstration, that by habit and character
 Charles the Tenth was as mild, beneficent, and
 Patriotic a prince as ever sat upon the French or
 any other throne. It is in vain for the advo-
 cates of revolution to refer to the last act of the
 reign of Charles in opposition to the testimony
 we have adduced. It does not in the least in-
 validate that testimony, but on the contrary con-
 firms it in the strongest manner. The ordon-
 nances which led so abruptly to the visible
 conclusion of the Bourbon monarchy in France
 (whether judicious or not it is now too late to
 inquire) must in justice be considered as meas-
 ures for the defence, or rather the restoration,
 of the Monarchy. They were not the cause of
 the revolution, for a democratic revolution had
 already begun when the Chamber of Deputies
 arrogated to itself the right of choosing the
 King's ministers, and had been already com-
 pleted, from the moment when the electors of
 Erenbe had returned another Chamber, notori-
 ously prepared to seize and exercise this right.
 It would be mere folly to doubt that the result
 of the late elections was virtually to dethrone
 the King and abolish monarchy in France. It
 is only necessary to suppose (no very extraor-
 dinary supposition surely) that Charles X. sin-
 cerely believed the maintenance of the monarchy
 to be an important interest of the French people;
 and the fatal ordinances themselves are seen
 in perfect harmony with the mildness, benefi-
 cent, and patriotism which characterized every
 other transaction of his reign. Whatever opin-
 ion may be formed as to the impolicy of the
 royal ordinances—however clear it may now
 be that they were ill adapted to the character
 and situation of the people of France, it must
 either be admitted that some strong measure
 had become necessary and just on the part of
 the crown, or contended that it was the duty
 of the French Monarch to submit to virtual de-
 thronement, by the notes of a proportion of his
 subjects not much exceeding one five-hundredth
 part of their whole number. That the measures
 actually resorted to went too far, it is in present
 circumstances difficult to deny; it is probable,
 however, that measures of a more moderate
 character directed to the object of preserving

the monarchy, would have produced, after
 perhaps a more protracted struggle, the same
 lamentable result. The revolutionary madness
 had taken, we fear, too deep a hold of society
 in France to be arrested in its headlong career,
 or diverted from its frenzied purpose.

WELLINGTON AND POLIGNAC.

STANDARD.—Pressed as we are for space
 by the long reports of election proceedings, we
 cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of referring
 our readers to the speech of Sir Richard Vyvyan
 at Cornwall. We defy the most devoted slave
 of the government to answer Sir Richard's proof,
 for it amounts to proof, of the *endancy* of the
 measures of the Wellington administration to-
 wards endangering the liberties of England.
 The parallel he draws between the steps of
 Prince Polignac and the Duke of Wellington is
 most striking. The restoration of Popish pri-
 vileges—the disarming of the constitutional force
 of the country—the gradual suppression of
 local authorities, and the gathering of all their
 power into ministerial hands—the establishment
 of a *gen d'armes*—the persecution of the press
 —are not all these things the acts of both ad-
 ministrations? The difference between William
 IV. and Charles X., and the yet unconquered
 spirit of English freedom, save us from the
 violent *coups d'etat* attempted in France; but
 is either King or people safe against a gradual
 and *stealthy* invasion of their privileges and lib-
 erties? This point is most admirably put by Sir
 Richard Vyvyan. His history of the different
 cabinets of the late Parliament, and his denun-
 ciation of those trimming and shuffling Whigs,
 who, under pretence of opposition, in reality do
 the dirty work of the minister, are admirable.
 We cannot add any more here, but shall cer-
 tainly recur to the subject.

TIMES.—At the meeting of the county of
 Cornwall, for the purpose of nominating two
 knights of the shire, Sir Richard Vyvyan, the
 late and present member, made a long and
 very odd speech against the Duke of Wellin-
 gton. We shall state his object, so far as we can
 gather it from his own dark allusions and pro-
 found insinuations, in order to expose its ab-
 surdity. He thinks that the Duke of Wellington,
 having a secret understanding with Prince Pol-
 ignac (the men are very much alike, to be sure,
 in their views and capacities) has been plot-
 ting the destruction of the British constitution
 by the same means as the prince used to over-
 throw that of our neighbours. The disbanding
 of the national guard of France was the signal
 for putting down the militia and yeomanry in
 England; the raising the elective franchise in
 Ireland is the prototype of the diminution of
 the Chamber of Deputies, and the reduction of
 the number of electors; the great armies of Rus-
 sia, Austria, and Prussia, are to step in and
 consummate our ruin! But Prince Polignac's
 scheme has failed! What reason is there to sup-
 pose that the Duke of Wellington's will succeed
 better? And no one would have had the sag-
 acity to find out the connexion of the two, had
 not providence sent this wonderful member for
 Cornwall upon earth for the discovery of un-
 known conspiracies. It is right to add, that the
 ultra-Tory party look up to this sagacious gen-
 tleman with unbounded esteem, and select him
 as their leader.

FRANCE.

(From the Atlas, August 15.)

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following Order of the Day, dated
 August 5th, and addressed to the National Guards
 of Paris, was published yesterday.

So many prodigies have been performed dur-
 ing the last week that no act of courage or
 devotedness can any longer excite astonishment.
 The General-in-Chief, however, feels it his duty
 to express the gratitude of the public as well
 as his own to the National Guards and Volun-
 teers for the promptitude and ardour
 with which they took the road to Rambouillet
 to put an end to the last resistance of the Royal
 family. Thanks are due also to the brave of
 Rouen, Louviers, and Elbeuf who coming to
 join us, felt that they could not display their
 feelings better than by uniting themselves to
 the army marching on this expedition, under
 command of General Pajol and Colonel Jac-
 queminot.

Among the services rendered to the country
 by the population of Paris and the young men
 of the public schools, there is no good citizen
 who is not deeply impressed with admiration,
 confidence, and I may say respect, at the sight
 of the uniform of the glorious Polytechnic
 School which at the critical moment made every
 individual a powerful instrument of the conquest
 of Liberty, and the maintenance of public order.
 In gratitude for their distinguished conduct, the
 General-in-Chief begs the pupils of the Poly-
 technic School to chuse one of their number to
 remain near himself in the capacity of Aid-de-
 Camp.

Colonel Poque, Aid-de-Camp of the General
 in-Chief was four days ago, sent by the Provi-
 sional Commission, and myself, to follow and
 watch the movements of the Royalist troops and
 execute a mission of patriotism and generosity.
 While he was waiting for the return of a flag
 of truce he was fired upon and severely wounded.
 A rigid enquiry will be made respecting this
 bare attempt. The General-in-Chief confines
 himself at present to make known the intrepid,
 judicious and generous conduct of Colonel
 Poque, and at the same time doing justice to
 the remarkable ability and courage displayed
 by young Dubois, as well as the brave Aradler
 who commanded a brigade of Cuirassiers, and
 the others who were with Colonel Poque.

The brave volunteers who under the command
 of their undaunted chief, Jobert, performed so
 much during the three great days, again dis-
 tinguished themselves under the same leader

so truly worthy of them by their arduous
 expedition to Rambouillet.

Our brothers in Arms from the patriotic town
 of Havre also marched to our support,
 entered Paris yesterday to join us.

LAFAYETTE

Corps of National Guards are about to be
 re-organised in all the towns of France.

ROYAL SITTING OF THE 5TH AUGUST
 ACCESSION TO THE THRONE OF
 MAJESTY PHILIPPE I.

Never was a more imposing sight presented
 to a great people. As early as seven o'clock
 in the morning, the people crowded round the
 gates of the palace. At ten o'clock they had
 occupied the tribunes. At noon all the de-
 puties were present. Only four or five mem-
 bers of the right were observed—Messrs. de
 Lardemelle, Murat, Paul de Chateaubriand,
 &c. At one o'clock the peers began to occupy
 the benches assigned them on the right of the
 throne.

The tribune of the diplomatic body was
 almost entirely filled with ladies. There were
 only some *charges d'affaires* and a general
 officer, who appeared to be an Englishman.

The throne was the same as at the opening
 of the session, only the fleur-de-lis, which
 decorated the velvet curtain, had been remov-
 ed. Four large tri-coloured flags were dis-
 played to the right and left of the throne.
 Three red velvet stools were placed before
 Lower down to the right and left were the
 benches for the provisional ministers. The
 national guard alone was on duty at the
 palace.

Two seats covered with pink silk were
 placed in the centre of the assembly, on the
 last bench generally occupied by the Minis-
 ters and Secretaries of State. They were for
 Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and
 the Chamber of Peers. The peers were the
 number of ninety.

At one o'clock the ushers invited the de-
 puties to repair to the Hall of Conferences
 for the great deputation which was to
 receive the Prince Lieutenant-General of the
 Kingdom.

The Provisional Commissioners for the
 several departments of Justice, the Interior,
 Foreign Affairs, War, Finance, Public Instruc-
 tion, entered the hall.

The tribune intended for the family of the
 Prince Lieutenant-General was opened at a
 quarter past two, and all eyes were turned
 to that side. Her Royal Highness the Duchess
 of Orleans entered first; Mademoiselle d'Or-
 leans, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke
 de Montpensier, seated themselves on their right
 hand; Mademoiselles de Valois and Bavoyais
 on her left.

The princess appeared in a dress of
 She several times saluted the assembly, and
 dress and that of the young princesses, who
 tremely plain, being met by the young men
 little princes were dressed in the same style.

The crown, the sceptre, the orb, and the
 hand of justice were brought in, and placed
 upon the throne.

Four marshals of France, Trevisan, Tarentum, Molitor, placed them-
 selves on the throne.

At half-past two, the great hall of the
 Chamber of Deputies was opened, and the
 President of the Chamber of Deputies, M.
 Casimir Perier, prepared for them.

The Duke of Orleans, followed by his two
 sons and his daughter, entered the hall, and
 before the throne.

Cries, a thousand times, were heard
 in these acclamations, and the prince him-
 self, hat, and requested the declaration of
 the declaration.

M. Casimir Perier, firm and bold, most solemnly
 in the sitting of Deputies, and to the pre-
 sence of the nation.

"Monsieur le Duc, I repeat with me, I repeat
 adherence to the declaration of the declaration
 of the declaration."

Baron de Serres, the same Chamber of Deputies,
 strong and bold, and Deputies, the declaration
 of the declaration, the declaration of the declaration.

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 of the declaration, the declaration of the declaration.

The declaration of the declaration, the declaration
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The 74th article says that the King and his successors are to swear to the Charter at the time of their coronation; it has been thus modified by the commission. "The King and his successors are to swear at their accession, in the presence of the Chamber, faithfully to observe the present constitutional Charter."

The 75th article passes with acclamations. "The present Charter and all the rights which it consecrates, is confided to the patriotism and courage of the national guards and of all the French citizens."

We shall pass to another article. "All the new nominations and creations of peers in the reign of Charles 10th are declared null and void."

M. le general Lafayette: When I express an opinion contested by many of the friends of liberty, no one will suspect me of being led away by the effervescence of youth, or of courting a popularity; which I never prefer to my duty. The republican sentiments which I have manifested in all times and seasons, have not prevented me from being the devoted defender of a constitutional throne; so it is, Gentlemen, that in this crisis, it has appeared to us necessary to raise another national throne, and I ought to say that my opinion of the Prince you are about to choose is strengthened the more I know of him: but I differ from many of you on the subject of hereditary peerage. A discipline of the American school, I have always thought that the legislative body ought to be divided into two Chambers, with some difference in their organization, but I have never been able to understand how you could have hereditary legislators and judges. Aristocracy, Gentlemen, is a bad ingredient in public institutions, I express as strongly as I can, my wishes for the abolition of the hereditary peerage, and at the same time, I beg of my colleagues not to forget that if I have always been the man for freedom, I have never ceased being the man for public order.

M. Berryer strongly combatted the idea of excluding from the Chamber of Peers, the members nominated by Charles 10th. I demand the rejection of the proposition. You praise the opinion which directed my honorable friends and myself, you know that we are devoted to the love of our country, you know that we are animated with the desire of obtaining tranquillity, and that we were the first to seek the means of furthering the peace of all parties. Do not let us destroy what is lawful, we shall be setting a bad example, do not let us authorize our successors to destroy in one day, the edifice which has cost us so much trouble to raise. (very well, very well.)

M. Petou: We also are devoted to the welfare of the public, but above all, we are the friends of justice, do not let us forget the opinions which have been manifested in so unequivocal a manner by the population of Paris.

M. A. de la Bourdonnaye: You calumniate the people of Paris.

M. Petou: I know Paris and its opinions better than you for the last six years. I combat for the law, and you. If my efforts had been crowned with success, Charles 10th would have been still on the throne.

M. Sebastiani: I second the amendment of M. Berard, and I also second at the same time the article of the commission, you are told that an election of peers nominated in the reign of Charles 10th is a usurpation of the powers of the Chamber; that it destroys the social pact.

But who were these peers? their nomination was a flagrant conspiracy against our liberties. Besides it is not the first example. Did not Louis 18th when he entered France in 1815, elect 20 peers? Has the Chamber of Peers been less powerful, has it contributed less to the maintenance of social order? You may finish your proceeding deliberation, without any fear of being accused of giving way to a compulsory power—none exists.

M. Petou: I did not say that it did.

M. Sebastiani: Paris, so heroic by its resistance, will protect our liberties when it is necessary, perhaps for the first time such a great event has taken place without any crime being committed. You will take a serious step, by passing the new article proposed by M. Berard.

M. Berryer, spoke a few words, and insisted on the rejection of the article.

M. Bernard: Demanded that the proposal as far as it concerned the peers, should thus be altered.

* The 27th art. of the Charter, is to be submitted to a new examination, in the session of 1831."

M. Berard, argued to the alteration. The first paragraph, tending to annual the creation of peers made in the reign of Charles 10th is put to the vote and passed by a large majority. M. M. Royal Collare, Gautier and Peltier d'Aulnay, only objection.

The second paragraph tending to submit the 27th article of the Charter on the peerage to a new examination in the session of 1831, is passed with the same majority and with the opposition of the three members above named.

M. de Brigode demands that the judges should receive new laws before the 1st January, 1831: The proposal has been already rejected by the foregoing question.

M. le President: M. Salvarte has proposed an amendment which stands in the same predicament.

M. Villemain: The foregoing question a second time.

M. D. Dufresne: My proposal was only rejected, because it was not presented at a proper time. I demand now that all the nominations in the magistracy up to the 29th of July, 1830, shall be submitted to a new regulation.

M. G. de Larochehoucauld: In 1829 there were two administrations, you will therefore be obliged to distinguish between the magistrates named by M. Portalis, and those named by the administration of the 8th of August?

Many voices, the previous question without explanations.

M. B. Constant: I protest against this form of deliberation, you cannot reject a proposal, by the former question, which has not yet been explained.

M. le President: M. de Brigode unites his proposal to that of M. Mauguin, thus conceived—"The magistrates in power will cease to act for six months if they do not receive a new constitution."

Many voices, but that is the same thing.

M. Brigode explains this proposal.

M. Depin: Gentlemen, you wish to found an establishment, not to destroy one, you wish to preserve as much as possible of the social edifice: take care you do not shake the foundation of what requires the greatest stability. (Bravo's to the right.) I do not deny, that there is much evil in the judicial organization; and that very often party spirit, and the desire of political sway, may, have dictated unpleasant nominations. I am not ignorant, that in each charge of Government, there has been an anxiety to place the judicial power in the hands of a party, but we do not wish, that the motion, which is to pass to-day, is to have that appearance. The Judges are under the control of Justice, if there are men weak enough to do ill at their command, they have also courage enough to do right, when that only is required from them. (Marks of approbation.)

M. Salvarte persists in his amendment.

M. Villemain: I shall try and add something to the powerful considerations, which have just been laid before us, by a worthy and eloquent Interpreter of Judicial independence.

I only speak here in general terms; the independence of the Judges, is essentially united to their unchangeableness, if this is for a moment placed in peril, we can no longer count on the independence of the Magistrates. Already in 1815, you may recollect, voices, which I do not wish at present to name, protested against the delay of this royal institution; they demanded, that all the judicial situations, should be held in suspense for a year; they wished, during this interval, to purify the establishment, but at the same period, independent voices were raised, who acknowledged necessity of the unchangeableness of the Judges, as the first bond of their good faith. If I look into the present situation of things, I shall discover fresh arguments to strengthen the general principle that has already in past times been of service. If some sentences, or some decrees have been pointed out to you, which have excited an indignation, which I also partake, of do not forget that the decrees of the Royal Courts have resisted arbitrary invasion. In England even, we have seen the Judges refuse to pass the arbitrary acts of Cromwell, as well as Charles the 2d. Do not, gentlemen, in one day, destroy this independence of the Judicial body.

Voices from the centre, never, never! to the vote.

M. Mauguin: In matters of such importance, it is not from feeling, we ought to decide.

M. Villemain: It is not from feeling but from justice.

M. Mauguin: Do not forget, gentlemen, that your very being is derived from the revolution. It is to the revolution that you dedicate yourself. A fortnight ago, you were under the Empire of legitimacy and divine right. Do not forget that you are now acting under the influence of the national sovereignty. Do you think that the bodies constituted under the Empire of divine right will support you, and will oppose no resistance. The reform must extend to the very lowest orders: To establish it firmly, resistance must cease in all parts; you can do it in the administration, but you say the judges are placed under the shelter of immutability. It was attached to the Charter of Louis 18th. It is overthrown. (No! no! yes! yes!) Do not cavil about words; look at the disputes, the changes, and tell me if the Charter of Louis 18th still exists? When you newly organize a law, do you say it is the Charter you organize? The principle of immutability, I repeat, falls to the ground with the government which instituted it. It was thus that Louis 18th when he returned to France changed all the magistrates (No, no!) All those who had not received the new constitution retired. (A voice from the right: there was no Charter then!)

M. Mauguin: Eight days ago a royal court, the court of Caen, suspended the functions of one of your colleagues, M. Mercier; present at the tribunal of commerce of Alencon, because he, as well as his colleagues, refused to swear to the ordinances:

M. M. Montjau: Without intending it, Gentlemen, it is not only the immutability which you attack, but also the reputation of all the magistrates in France. (No! no!) I do not deny, that the greater part of the magistrates are incapable of the acts you speak of. Do not believe that public considerations ever influence the judgement of private affairs. All the evils we deplore will cease; with the reign of him, who said on entering France, that nothing was changed, that there was only one Frenchman more.....

Many voices: It was not the comte d'Artois who said that, it was M. Beugnot who invented the word.

M. M. Montjau: It was a madman, who seized the throne and was justly precipitated from it. Take care that in aiming at the judicial order, you do not overthrow that body altogether.

M. le President put to the vote the amendment of M. M. de Brigode and Mauguin; respecting the cessation of the functions of the Magistrates.

M. C. Lameth: The previous question (No no!)

The amendment is rejected by an immense majority.

The Chamber rejected also with the same majority, the proposal of M. Salvarte, relative to the Magistrates, named in the reign of Charles 10th.

M. le President: These are the remainder of the proposals of the Commission.

The Chamber of Deputies declares thirdly, that it is necessary to provide for the following emergencies, by separate laws, and with as little delay as possible.

"1st. The attention of a Jury to the offences of the press."

"2d. The responsibility of Ministers and others in power."

"3d. The re-election of Deputies, promoted to public Offices of emolument."

"4th. The annual vote of the contingent of the Army."

"5th. The organization of the National Guard, with the interposition of the Troops in the choice of their Officers."

"6th. Arrangements to certify in a legal manner, the condition of Officers of all ranks."

"7th. The institutions of the departments founded on an elective system."

"8th. The public instruction and the liberty of teaching."

"9th. The abolition of the double vote, and the fixing of the conditions of eligibility."

M. de Podenas requires that a jury should take cognizance not only of the offences of the press, but of all political offences as well.

M. Voysin de Gartempe: Political offences can only be committed through the medium of the press.

M. de Podenas: There may be offences of defamation, and seditious provocation which may be committed in the course of conversation, without appearing in print.

The alteration of M. Podenas is adopted, as well as the other paragraphs.

M. Vienne: In consequence of the alterations which are made in the colleges of the departments and those which are still to be necessary to name deputies; do you mean to elect them by the existing laws? (No! no! Yes! yes!) I propose the following amendment:

"In case of the re-election of a deputy, all the electors of the department are required to vote."

Many voices: The former question!

M. Dupin combatted this amendment. It is only necessary at present to declare the principal laws which are to be made. It is not required that at one sitting and in one hour we should make a whole body of laws.

M. E. Salvarte proposes to add, that in the present situation of things it is better to vote a brief delay, he proposes the following disposition:

"Those laws and ordinances which are contrary to the reform of the Charter, are, and will remain null and void." This regulation is passed.

M. de Corcelles proposes the following addition: "all the decrees of the empire, the royal Ordinances, and those of the municipality and the police, if they are contrary to the present Charter."

Many voices: It is the same thing.

M. le President read the following article:

"Besides the acceptance of this proposition, the Chamber of deputies also declares that the general interest of the French people requires that they should call to the throne, His Royal Highness Louis-Philippe d'Orleans, Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and his male-descendants, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants."

M. Berryer and some of the other deputies retired.

A member declared that it was impossible for him to vote on such important innovations without having received an order *ad hoc*.

This rule is passed by an immense majority; many of the members did not vote.

M. le President reads the last paragraph.

"Consequently His Royal Highness Louis-Philippe d'Orleans, Duke of Orleans, will be invited to accept and swear to the clauses and engagements here declared, the preservation of the constitutional Charter, and the modifications pointed out, and after doing this before the assembled Chambers, he is to take the title of King of the French."

M. le President: Does any one wish to speak? (Silence) I am going to put to the vote.....

M. de Courcelles: I demand the addition with the approbation of the people.

The article is put to the vote and carried.

M. le President: Immediately after this solution shall be adopted by the Chamber, will propose to carry it to His Royal Highness the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, and also to send a message to the Chamber of Peers. Some Members think that on so solemn occasion, we ought not to send this resolution an ordinary deputation; they wish the whole Chamber should proceed to the throne.

M. Etienne: The Chamber has not a Commission of address; I think the present circumstances the best address to carry to the Prince, is the message in which the proposal is adopted.

M. Labbey de Pompiere: I demand that as each Member is called he shall name in the lobby.

We shall proceed to call over the names. One of the Members on the left rose and said in a loud voice—I vote.

but I protest against the hereditary peers.

M. le President: I beg to give M. M. Deputies notice that there will be no sitting tomorrow: the Chamber will adjourn till Monday.

M. M. les Deputés may expect while we sitting, the answer from the palais-Royal, the time when it will suit his Royal Highness receive us.

M. Dupin: We have omitted one more important article; it would be well to insert in our constitution, the necessity of wearing the National cockade. The Commission proposes in consequence the following amendment; which is passed without difficulty.

France takes its colours again. For the future no Cockade is to be worn, but the tri-colour cockade." They then proceeded to call the votes, and M. le President proclaimed the

Number of voters.....

Majority.....

White balls.....

Black balls.....

M. le president: The chamber Resolution; we will immediately send a message to the palais-Royal.

be accompanied by the brave National Guard, I invite M. M. les Deputés to march by the time.

Many voices; No four at a time?

M. le President: We shall go four at the meeting is dissolved and adjourned to-day.

An immense crowd waited the dissolution of the chamber, which proceeded at 5 o'clock the Lieutenant-General,* escorted by a detachment of the National Guard, arrived in their uniform. On their way the deputies were received with the loudest acclamations.

The chamber of Peers assembled at 6 o'clock this evening. There were 114 present. The ballot gave the following result:

For the declaration..... 8

Against it..... 1

Ballests blanes.....

Bulletin null.....

To the

Indicateur, 10th and 11th

ARREST OF M. DE

A letter from Tours gives the details of the arrest of M. de

Monday at half past two, a post-chaise was stopped by National Guards. There

it, who declared that he was Rothschild, and that, a horse he was carrying to a posthouse, when he was

in a chaise, who arrived near Tours, treated him so kindly, promising to

mediate on his attachment of the

ed in the direction of the

who soon came with great haste, advancing in the

of signs made, he stopped the

passport in his hand, P. upon his

awakened, he lengthened his

persons, and had been

other and harsh

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M. le President: The article in the commission tends to suppress the world *regulation*.
This article is passed.

5. For the organization of the national guards, and for their electing their own officers.

6. For a military code, insuring, in a legal manner, the situation of officers of all ranks. No more destitutions, and sending brave men *en retraite* at a moment's notice.

7. Departmental and municipal laws, by which the citizens will have the right of electing their own mayors, prefects, &c.

8. For public instruction, and freedom of instruction.

9. For the abolition of the double vote, and for fixing the qualification of electors and deputies.

10. For annulling all the creations of peers during the reign of Charles X.

When this new charter shall have been approved, and when these terms and conditions shall have been acceded to, it is proposed to offer the crown of France, subject to this charter and these conditions, to his Royal Highness Louis Philippe Orleans, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, and his descendants for ever, from male to male in order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants. He is to be called "King of the French" and not King of France.—*Atlas, August 13th.*

FRENCH MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.

PHILIPPE I.—On quitting the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, the King returned to the Palais Royal, where there was a grand dinner, to which the peers were invited, as also the deputies and others distinguished by their social position or their talent. We remarked amongst them MM. Casimir Perier, Lafitte, Berard, and Vassal. This is a happy innovation, for in the time of Charles X. it was necessary to be a reigning prince to sit at the royal table. After dinner the King showed himself several times on the terrace, walking arm-in-arm with M. Casimir Perier, with whom he conversed for a considerable time. In the evening the city was illuminated, and in spite of the violent storm, fire-works were exhibited till a late hour of the night. It is said that his Majesty Louis Philippe I. has written to the King of England to ask for the relics of the prisoner of St. Helena. They will be placed at the base of the column of the Place Vendôme. Henceforth the sittings of the Chamber of Peers will be public, like those of the Chamber of Deputies; but the chamber of debate of the peers not having been originally constructed to receive the public, only a small number of persons can be admitted at a time. Various alterations will therefore be made in the chamber, to give the debates all possible publicity; but this cannot be done whilst the Chamber is sitting.

On the intelligence of the late proceedings in Paris being known to the troops in Algiers, they immediately proclaimed themselves in favour of liberty and the charter, crying, "Down with the Bourbons," "Down with despotism." A few of the old soldiers exclaimed, "Long live the Emperor and Napoleon the Second." General Bourmont addressed the troops, requesting them, for the sake of themselves and their country, to show no popular feeling, as the inhabitants might take advantage of such a demonstration. It is stated, on very good authority, that this general, now a marshal, exclaimed to one of his aides-de-camp, on hearing the intelligence, "that he had been betrayed by Polignac, and knew that that minister's politics would finally subvert the reign of the Bourbons." Marshal Bourmont was expected to return immediately to France.

At Mons, all the military posts have been doubled. Orders have been given for the ramparts to be mounted with cannon, and the magazines to be stored with gunpowder. Great activity prevailed in the arsenal.

As soon as the recent occurrences in France were made known at Boden, orders were given to cut off all communication by the bridge of Kehl, as a measure of precaution.

The theatres offer a very imposing spectacle. They are crowded by the mob, and national airs are sung with a solemnity and applauded with transports common to the boxes and pit.

Another proof of the wisdom of those brave youths, the pupils of the Polytechnic School, that they have refused the twelve crosses offered them, because—1. Three hundred of them have behaved with the same courage, and had the same success in their attack.—2. They cannot, therefore, choose among themselves such as would, with pain, wear a cross purchased by French blood.—3. Being partly called upon themselves to enter the army against which they have fought, their co-fraternity would have to suffer if they were to accept these decorations. They have likewise refused the rank of lieutenants granted to such of them as participated in the late events.

The Rue du Duc de Bordeaux, in Paris, has changed its name for that of L'Enfant Trouvé. The Archdiocese of Rheims, a cardinal and confessor to Charles X., narrowly escaped capture at Calais. Orders were received to apprehend him only a few minutes after the packet had sailed. On Friday, at six o'clock, General Pajol and Colonel Jacqueminot entered Paris with the crown of diamonds, amongst cries of "The charter for ever!" "The brave national guard for ever!" The Polytechnic School was established March 11, 1794, by a decree of the national convention, for the study of the mathematical, physical, and chemical sciences, and to prepare pupils for the artillery, the civil and engineering departments, &c. It was peculiarly protected by Napoleon; it was re-organised by Charles X., and placed under the direction of the Duke d'Angoulême. Students pay 1000 francs per annum; besides their uniform and books. They must be sixteen and under twenty at

admission. They are generally recommended from inferior schools. They are publicly examined on admission, and again after two years, when their term ends. The marshals of France, and other distinguished generals, attend the examinations. The pupils served the cannon of the defence against the Russians and Prussians in 1814. The *gen d'armement* is a very ancient body, and may be traced up to the Gauls, or, at least, in the time of the Romans in old Gaul. Just one year passed between the elevation of Polignac and the abdication of Charles. When the grand debate on the new charter and the new king took place in the Chamber of Deputies, there were only 252 members present; the greatest number that has yet taken seats, but the proper number of the deputies is 430. The Chamber of Peers consists of 360 members: only 114 have entered the House.

On Sunday the whole of the French vessels in the Thames hoisted the tri-coloured flag. The people at the King's theatre, and many Frenchmen, had already adopted the national emblem in their vests, &c.—*Atlas, Augt. 15.*

The Ex-Minister of Marine, Baron d'Haussez, arrived on Thursday evening at Eastbourne, near Brighton, having been four nights at sea in a fishing boat. He made his escape from Dieppe, and it was probably this circumstance which gave rise to the report of a ferment in that place, occasioned by the flight of Prince Polignac in disguise. On his arrival at Eastbourne, the Baron called up a French gentleman who was residing there, with whom he remained till the next morning, and then took his departure in a post-chaise for London. His luggage passed without examination or impediment from the Custom House.

It is said that M. de Guernon Ranville has also been arrested at Tours.

THE ENGLISH.—A writer in the *Morning Chronicle* says, that he knows blacksmiths to have been at work day and night in the manufacture of pikes, and describes them thus:—"These weapons were about six inches long, and when forged were fixed in staffs of about five feet in length; but for what purpose Heaven knows." To this he adds that Lord Stuart is said to approve of the return of all the British subjects without delay: the inference from which would be, that his lordship looks upon a war between France and England as a probable event. The departure of English and Irish residents from Paris is also incessant.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS.—HORSE GUARDS, AUGUST 13.

The King has been pleased to command, that the Sergeants of Infantry shall be armed in future with fusils instead of pikes.

The King has been pleased to command that the following alterations shall take place in the Army:—

The uniform of the Officers of the Regular Forces to be laced in gold, except those of the Household Troops, who are to continue to wear their present gold embroidery.

The Cavalry, with the exception of the Royal Horse Guards, (Blue), to be dressed in red at the next issue of clothing.

The mustachios of the Cavalry (excepting the life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the Hussars) to be abolished; and the hair of the non-commissioned officer and soldier, throughout the regular forces, to be cut close at the side and at the back of the head, instead of being worn in that bushy and unbecoming fashion adopted by some regiments.

The four regiments of Hussars to be dressed perfectly alike. Their officers to have one dress only, and that of a less costly pattern, which will forthwith be prepared.

The cap lines and tassels worn on the caps of the officers and men of the Infantry to be abolished, and the feather of both officer and soldier to be shortened, so as not to show more than eight inches above the cap.

The gorget to be abolished.

The officers and men of the Light Infantry to wear a green tuft instead of a feather.

The bands of Infantry regiments to be dressed in white clothing with the regimental facings.

The star upon the officer's epaulette to be that of the Order of the Bath, instead of that of the Order of the Garter, with the exception of those regiments for which a national badge has been authorized.

These arrangements to have reference to future supplies, and are not to prevent either officers or soldiers from wearing out their present appointments, or such as may be in preparation, it being, however, understood that this indulgence is not to extend beyond Christmas 1831 in the case of regiments at home, or beyond Christmas 1832, in the case of regiments abroad.

Patterns of the new clothing for Hussars and bands of Infantry regiments, as well as of the tufts for the Light Infantry, will be prepared immediately, and deposited for general information and guidance, at the office of the Military Boards.

A pattern of the gold lace to be adopted for the regular forces at large (with the exceptions already specified) will be deposited in like manner, as will, also, a pattern red coat of the proper quality and dye, to serve as a guide for the Cavalry.

The King has been further pleased to command, that the feather, which has been specially allotted to the General Officers of the army, shall, on no account whatever, be worn by either Staff or Regimental Officers, who are hereby enjoined to adhere strictly to the feathers prescribed for them by regulation.

All deviations from the regulations established by the King as they regard dress, are peremptorily forbidden by his Majesty.

The King has been pleased to dispense with officers of the army appearing, either at levees or drawing-rooms, in shoes or buckles; they will accordingly appear, upon those occasions, in the trowsers prescribed by regulation.

By command of the Right Honourable General Lord Hill, Commanding in Chief.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

During the operations of the Russian army before Varna, and the numerous splendid military operations to take a town with hardly any defence, the Emperor embarked on board Admiral Gregg's ship, and was accompanied by the other ships of the Russian squadron. On board of one of these ships a captain of the English navy happened to find himself. The squadron sailed, and the English captain expressed himself much pleased with the rapidity and correctness with which the different manoeuvres were executed. Night approached, the topsails were reefed, and every thing reminded him of his own profession: but the Black is a treacherous sea, and the cloudless sunset is often followed by a stormy night. About midnight a cloud appeared in the horizon, and about one o'clock in the morning it burst, in the shape of a shower of rain, and then a squall, which, as the sailors say, "was enough to blow the Devil's horns off his head," this was very unkind of the clerk of the weather;—The watch did all they could to relieve the ship, letting fly the fore and main-sheets, lowering the topsails; and what they could not let fly, the wind was kind enough to do for them; then instead of the cool commanding voice of an officer accustomed to these untoward events, came all the confusion of a new crew, a new captain, and passengers aboard. Our countryman was, of course, on deck in a moment. Although he had a great respect for the Russian talent, he thought a little kind assistance might be desirable. At this time, the top-sails were blown from the bolt-ropes; the courses were blown to the Devil, and the fore-topmast staysail-sheet was making as much noise as a French postillion's whip when the wretch awakens the slumbering inhabitants of a peaceful village; the crew were looking all ways but the right; the passengers sick, and the captain frightened. "Squally weather, master captain," said my friend to the Russian captain (who, by the by, was an Italian); "how does it look to windward?" This was answered by a comfortable mixture of every language under the sun, which ultimately dwindled down to a compound of French and Lingua Franca.

English Capt. Blowing great guns. Why the Devil don't you haul the fore-topmast staysail down, that a man may hear himself speak? I say, Signor Capitano, how far are we from the land; for I see the wind has shifted, and it is now under our lee?

Russian Capt. Not far, I suppose. Holy St. Nicholas! how it is blowing. What shall we do?

English Capt. What shall we do? why send your men aloft; and if they can't save the ribbons, cut the sail away from the yards. Get the spare ones up.—I suppose they are all fitted and ready. Wait till the squall subsides a little—bend the new ones—close reef, and we may yet clear the land. Why, your rascally helmsman has nearly got the ship before the wind. Luff! you infernal hound! I wish I could speak Russian.

Russian Capt. How very unlucky! Close to the land—lee shore, and the spare sails are—

English Capt. In the sail-room, of course. Come, get them up at once. There goes the main-top-gallant-mast!—nice work for the main-top-mast to-night. By George! it looks blacker and blacker; and how comfoundedly quick this rascally sea has got up! Come, come, Signor Mio, we have no time to lose!

Russian Capt. No, none—and the sails are all on shore for tents for the soldiers! We have not a stitch or a spar on board. Did not you know this before you embarked?

English Capt. No, by G—! or you would not have caught me here. What! so spare sails on board? Why, we shall all go to the Devil by to-morrow evening, if there is no anchoring ground.

Russian Capt. No, there is no anchorage on any part of the coast; and besides, we have only one cable on board—I sold the others at Odessa.

The clerk of the weather saved them by changing the wind, although by dint of some exertions on the part of the crew, the sails were unbent, and repaired in such a manner as to take the ship to Sebastopol.—(*New Monthly Magazine.*)

"THE INCONVENIENCES OF A CONVENIENT DISTANCE."

It was on the 5th of August that the Waddes took possession of the new mansion. On the sixth (Friday), as the clock struck five, and just as they were sitting down to dinner, the stage coach stopped at the door. The servant announced the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wadd and Master Tomm. Rufus stood like one transfixed—like his royal namesake, if you please. "By Jingo, Rufus" exclaimed his cousin Bob, "you are at the most convenient distance! delightful! Fine afternoon, nothing to do; at half past three Betsy and I took into our heads to come down, no sooner then done,—capital loin of veal that, upon word—took little Tom with us—Tom,

dear, don't be picking the edges of the they'll give you some presently—jumped Turnham-Green coach at Goose and here we are just in pudding-time was no parrying this blow, but solved to avail himself of the vengeance that occurred to him: his visitors were fond of a little of the he swallowed the whole of it himself. pitiful port this, Rufus.—Now see, dear, 'tis, as I told you, a most convenient distance: plenty of time to take comfortably, get a cup of—Ha! when O, I see him amongst the strawberries. heart sank within him.] Can't leave a fellow with you to-night, but he shall and spend a month with you before we fine weather: nice distance for the b was saying, time to take our w at half-past eight the stage cal at ten there we are at home. Char isn't it Betsy, my dear?—Ha came, and the guests went. This thought Rufus. But he not only he said it, and swore it too. That night slept not.

The next day (Saturday) he gave st charge to the servants that if any one sh come to dinner, they were to say the fa were all out. The order happened to be less, for no one did come, and Rufus to resume his usual good humour. o'clock a stage-coach drove up to the g down jumped a little, round, red, f with a small portmanteau in his hand. —the devil—is—that, and what can h —It was Mr. Wobble, the underwrit of the pleasantest fellows in the— one whom Mr. Wadd was always del sea—at other people's houses, "Ha my-boy! Mrs. W. I'm yours—Ha! mima! Delightful house. I have up to all I have heard of it. —Stage sets you down —very—door. Nice h Bow, wow, wow! that chain up that dog to-nigh in a house where there "Sleep!" echoed Wadd not come to sleep her lie awake to night, ha! ha! you know m bull by the horns. first served. Ha! b house full to-morrow— then Sam Wobble m But don't put yourse thing will do for m set me have a good I leave that to you, a short neck and high, else I might eight, and a house would Wadd? I s I, I know early. We comfortable house, de "Where Wadd; here." Wadd; require myself me treat The ly fore others have thing oat coach wh brought shameful to then the on of the am (the currie cheon. served the time to a set down house, introdu wife is best fav glad a is, Ru listan left the stage. Prate less said dine to. ch di